

A POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN SPEECH ACTS OF DIRECTIVES IN A MOVIE ENTITLED “PRINCESS DIARIES” BY GARY MARSHALL.

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ABSTRACT

The research conducts a research of politeness strategies used in the movie entitled “Princess Diaries” by Gary Marshall. This movie tells about a freak girl, Mia, Who surprisingly knows that she is a princess. Therefore, her grandma, Queen Clarisse, has to teach her how to act and speak in front of people or in other word how to behave politely. Consequently, there are varieties of politeness strategies used in the movies. Based on the research background above, the major problem of the research is to study Politeness strategies in the movie “Princess Diaries” This problem is then separated into: What kinds of politeness strategy are exploited by the characters in “Princess Diaries, How is the politeness strategy employed by the characters in “Princess Diaries, Why is the politeness strategy chosen by the characters in “Princess Diaries”?

Finally, dimension of sociolinguistics will be used to describe the speaker’s reason in using certain politeness strategy. From the movie, 71 data containing variety of politeness strategies are found and they are transcribed into 33 dialogues. From the total data, 10 data are taken to be analyzed based on the consideration of form, social dimension, tone and domain. Since a dialogue can contain more than one politeness strategy, the data are transcribed into 10 dialogues. The researcher finds Five types of politeness strategies in the movie. They are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record and say nothing strategy.

This research can also be dug up more by adding the analysis of different address from in the politeness strategy. Nevertheless, there are many areas of the Politeness strategies which have not been studied yet.

Keywords: directivesspeech acts, strategy, accuracy, acceptability, readability.

A. Research Background

Language is a means of communications which fulfil the basic human needs to communicate with other. It is constantly used by human in their everyday life and has an important role in their lives. In communication, people express

thought, feeling, experience, knowledge and so on language in the form of language. Wardhaugh (1992:8) explains that “language allows people to say things to each other and express communicate needs”. According to Hall (in Lyons, 1997:4)

Interact with each other by means of habitually used oral-auditory arbitrary symbol". Meanwhile in *Language: The social Mirror*, Chaika (1994:6) states: Correspondence between message and meaning as animal language one way and there are many ways to express any meaning. Language used for. Language change with changing social conditions".

In all human activities, there are some factors that influence the language used. People commonly use language in accordance with social structure and value system of the society. The internal and external differences in human societies such as sex, age, class, occupation, geographical origin and so on also influence their language.

Even in monolingual community, people as the members of society and community have behavior toward language. Generally, people use the most appropriate code or variety in accordance with the person they are talking to, the topic of the communication, and the setting of communication takes place.

In everyday communication, people select one language variety rather than another to convey their message. In sending their message, they also have to choose certain behavior in order to make the message accepted correctly and does not hurt other's feeling. Nowadays, this study is called politeness strategies. Politeness refers to proper social conduct and tactful consideration of others (Ashers, 1994:3206). In other words, politeness strategy involves in taking account of other's feeling. Holmes (1992:296) stated "A polite person makes other feel comfortable. Being linguistically polite involves speaking to people appropriately in the light of their relationship to you". For example,

when we are with a group of friend we can say directly to them "Shut Up!" to command them to be silence. However, when we are surrounded by a group of adults at formal situation, we will say "I'm sorry, I don't mean to interrupt, would you slow down your voice?" In different social situation, it is obliged to adjust the use of word to fit with the occasion. It means that speaking politeness by using appropriate linguistics choices may make other feel comfortable.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher wants to know further about politeness strategies. Therefore, the researcher conducts a research of politeness strategies used in the movie entitled "Princess Diaries" by Gary Marshall. This movie tells about a freak girl, Mia, Who surprisingly knows that she is a princess. Therefore, her grandma, Queen Clarisse, has to teach her how to act and speak in front of people or in other word how to behave politely. Consequently, there are varieties of politeness strategies used in the movies.

To clarify the research background, three example of politeness strategies used in the movie are included as follows:

1. Mia: Can I talk to you for a minute, please?
Lily: [Walks away and keeps silence]
Mia: Lily, can I just talk to you for a minute? Is that cool?
Lily : Sure lets talk! About what?
2. Queen : I'amwonder would you give us a moment alone?
V.P : I'am the Vice Principle
Queen : Joseph, would you take this fine educator and show her your securityplans
For Amelia's safety?

Joe : What? Ah, of course.

3. Mr. O'Connell: All right, all right, OK girls, settle down, settle down. This is a debate And after it's over I want you back in your school uniform!

Josh : Hey Boss whatever you say.

In the first example, the participants are Amelia or Mia, the Princess, and her

best friend, Lily. Mia initiates request using "negative politeness" in order to apology to Lily. As a respond, Lily uses "do not perform FTA" strategy, by walking away and keeping silence, to emphasize her intention to refuse Mia's request indirectly. It also indicates that she is mad, angry and sad for what Mia has done, by breaking their promises.

In the second example, the participants are Queen Clarisee and Miss Gupta, Scholl's Vice Principle. Queen Clarisse uses "negative politeness" because she does not know Miss Gupta well and the situation is in formal situation. Consequently, Miss Gupta employs "off record strategy" to respond Queen Clarisse's request. Instead of saying she want to stay, Miss Gupta use "off record strategy" in order to convey the Queen that she wants to stay since she is the Vice Principle.

Finally, third example is taken from the conversation between a schools teacher, Mr. O'Connell and employs "bald on record strategy" directly to command his student to wear the uniform. He chose this strategy because he assumed himself as higher or superior than other since he is this teacher. Therefore, he does not need to be afraid of making offense.

From those three examples, it can be seen that there are different politeness strategies used in different situation and each strategy has certain

functions. Therefore, how such phenomena can happen is very interesting to be analyzed.

Thus the title of this research is A POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN SPEECH ACTS OF DIRECTIVES IN A MOVIE ENTITLED "PRINCESS DIARIES" BY GARY MARSHALL.

B.Problem Statement

Based on the research background above, the major problem of the research

is to study Politeness strategies in the movie "Princess Diaries" This problem is then separated into:

1. What kinds of politeness strategy are exploited by the characters in "Princess Diaries"?
2. How is the politeness strategy employed by the characters in "Princess Diaries"?
3. Why is the politeness strategy chosen by the characters in "Princess Diaries"?

C.Politeness Theory

Politeness, in an interaction, can be defined as the means employed to show

awareness of Another persons face (Yule, 1996:60). Furthermore, he says that being polite means getting the linguistics expression of social distance right as far as your getting addressee is concerned. Face refers to the respect that an individual has for him or herself to maintain self image of a person. It refers to emotional and social sense of self that everyone has and expects everyone else to recognize (1996:60).

According to Brown and Levinson, politeness strategies are developed in order to save the hearers face because certain acts are liable to damage or threaten another persons face or known as " Face Threatening Acts"

(FTA). An illocutionary act has the potential to damage hearer's face (for example, insulting people, or expressing disapproval of something) or the illocutionary act may potentially damage the speaker's own face (for example, if the speaker has to admit having botched a job). In order to reduce the possibility of damage to hearer's face or speaker's own face, he or she may adopt certain strategies.

There are five strategies of FTA, described by Brown and Levinson that sum up human politeness behavior.

1. Bald on-record

These provide no effort to reduce the impact of the FTA's. It will most likely shock the hearer, embarrass them, or make them feel a bit uncomfortable. However, this type of strategy is commonly found with people who know each other very well, and are very comfortable in their environment, such as close friends and family. The bald on record may be followed by mitigating devices to soften the demand, such as "please" and "would you".

- An Emergency: HELP!!
- Task oriented or command: Give me that!
- Request: Put your coat away, please. Or put your coat away, would you.
- Alerting or warning: Turn your headlights on! (When alerting someone to something they should be doing)

2. Positive politeness

It is usually seen in groups of friends, or where people in the given social situation know each other fairly well. It usually tries to minimize the distance between them by expressing friendliness and solid interest in the

hearer's need to be respected (minimize the FTA).

- Attend to the hearer: "You must be hungry, it's a long time since breakfast. How about some lunch?"
- Avoid disagreement
A: "What is she, small?"
B: "Yes, yes, she's small, smallish, um, not really small but certainly not very big."
- Assume agreement: "So when are you coming to see us?"
- Hedge opinion: "You really should sort of try harder."

2. Negative Politeness

The main focus for using this strategy is to assume that the speaker may be imposing on the hearer, and intruding on their space. Therefore, these automatically assume that there might be some social distance or awkwardness in the situation.

- Be indirect: "I'm looking for a comb." In this situation by using this indirect strategy, speaker hopes that the hearer will offer to go find one for him.
- Forgiveness: "You must forgive me but..."
- Minimize imposition: "I just want to ask you if I could use your computer?"
- Pluralize the person responsible: "We forgot to tell you that you needed to buy your plane ticket by yesterday." This takes all responsibility off the speaker by changing I onto "We".

3. Off-Record

The speakers are removing themselves from any imposition whatever.

- Give hints: "It's cold in here."

- Be vague: “Perhaps someone should have been more responsible.”
- Be sarcastic, or joking:” Yeah, he’s a real rocket scientist!”

4. Do not perform FTA

It appears to be self-explanatory without need to say it. Brown and Levinson

do not discuss further about this strategy, but Tanaka discusses two sorts of “saying nothing”, she terms the “opting out choice” or OOC.

- OOC-Genuine: There are times when speaker decides to say nothing and genuinely wishes to let the matter drop.
- OOC-strategic: There are other occasions when an individual decides to say nothing (decides not to complain, for example) but still wishes to achieve the effect which the speech act would have achieved when it had been uttered. (Jenny Thomas, 1995:175) Besides off record statement, the speaker can directly address to other. This is called on record. This strategy usually uses imperative forms such as ‘Give me a pen!’ which is known as bold on record. Bold on record expression would potentially threat to other’s face. Therefore, the speaker can express his or her needs by face saving act which uses positive politeness’ How about letting me use your pen?’ or negative politeness ‘Could you lend me a pen?’.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

In this research, the technique of analyzing data was conducted in several stages.

The Stages in analyzing data were made to make the research easy.

1. Describing the context of situation in which the politeness strategy occurs.
 2. Analyzing each politeness strategy based on Brown and Levinson’s theory. It covers: Positive politeness, Negative politeness, Bold on record, Off record and say nothing strategy.
 3. Analyzing how each politeness strategy is applied by the characters through language used, tone, manners, attitude etc.
 4. Analyzing the characters’ reason or purposes in choosing certain strategy of politeness.
- Finally, the conclusions were drawn from data analysis and suggestions were also given.

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Introduction Data Analysis

As mentioned in previous chapter, the aims of this study are to figure out the kinds of Politeness strategy and to describe the language used in each politeness strategy in the movie entitled “Princess Diaries”. Moreover, the reason why the character chooses certain politeness strategy is also studied.

In classifying the types of politeness strategies, Brown and Levinson’ theory of politeness strategy will be used. Then to describe the language used by the character, Dell Hymes’ theory of ethnography of communication will be applied. Finally, dimension of sociolinguistics will be used to describe the speaker’s reason in using certain politeness strategy.

From the movie, 71 data containing variety of politeness strategies are found and they are transcribed into 33

dialogues. From the total data, 10 data are taken to be analyzed based on the consideration of form, social dimension, tone and domain. Since a dialogue can contain more than one politeness strategy, the data are transcribed into 10 dialogues.

A.Data Analysis

After classifying the data based on Brown and Levinson's theory, the researcher finds Five types of politeness strategies in the movie. They are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record and say nothing strategy. The following is the table of politeness strategies used by the characters in the movie" Princess Diaries".

Politeness Strategies Number of data

Bald on record strategy	5
Positive politeness strategy	5
Negative politeness strategy	10
Off record strategy	6
Say nothing strategy	1
Total	27

1.Bald on record strategy

1.1.Request

The conversation occurs in Genovian consulate. The participants are Mia, a guard and a waiter. Mia who has already agreed to meet her grandmother comes to an unknown place. At first, she does not know that her grandmother is Genovian' Queen and the place she came in is Genovian consulate. The Guard who does not know Mia's identity as the granddaughter of the Queen has to check Mia for safety.

Guard : School tours are on Saturday, young lady?

Mia: I'm here for a meeting with my grandmother.

Guard : Name?

Mia : Clarisse Renaldi

Guard : **Oh, please come to the front door.**

Mia : Thank you.

Speaker: Get off the grass (message repeated in other language)

Waiter: Welcome, Miss Thermopolis We've been expecting you.

Guard : (Check Mia's bag)

Mia: Oh be careful. Please don't crush my soy nuts.

Guard : Your soy nuts are safe. Ok

Waiter : Right, this way. Please, make yourself comfortable.

Analysis:

The datum above happens in Employment domain. After school, Mia who already agrees to meet her grandmother goes to her grandmother places, Genovian consulate. She goes there in her school's uniform. The guard who does not know Mia's identity as the Queen' granddaughter considers Mia as a mere student. Therefore the guard indirectly asks Mia to go home and tells her that school tours are on Saturday. He employs his satire by joking. Mia, then, answers that she has an important meeting with her grandmother. The guard is shocked when he knows that Mia's grandmother is Clarisse Renaldi, the Queen of Genovia. He says surprisingly "**Oh, Please come to the front door**". The guard employs bald on record strategy with low tone. He employs it using an imperative form. From his expression, the guard seems to feel sorry for his joke with Mia. He also uses mitigating devices "please" to assure his regret. This strategy is employed to request Mia to come in.

2.Task Oriented

The dialogue happens in Falcon Sport Center where Mia is working part time.

Falcon sport center is the place for wall climbing. The Participants are the manager, Mia and Vivian. Mia is still

sad because she failed in her discussion. However, the manager still commands Mia about the work she should do.

Manager : **Mia! Finish up with Mrs. Taubman and then you can take a break**

Mia : (Keeps silence)

Vivian: Another huge tip from Mrs. Hersh

Mia: I got one from Mrs. Taubman. We're doing alright today

Manager: Mr. Walsh's ropes are twisted (pointing)

Vivian: Mr. Walsh, stop turning! You'll be strangled yourself!

Analysis:

The conversation occurs in the Employment domain. The manager seems closed to the employee. It can be seen in the way he instructs everybody. He employs a command in a flat intonation not in a rising one. He also commands everyone kindly. In the dialogue, the manager employs different ways in commanding his employee. He directly commands Mia by using Bald on records strategy that is task oriented. He employs it by using imperative with fair tone. He instructs Mia to finish her job before she can take a break. He employs the strategy because he is the manager of the sport center. It means that he has the authority to ask, instruct, command or even warn his employee. He also indirectly commands his employee to fix the ropes by saying: **"Mr. Walsh's ropes are twisted"**. Vivian, who understands it, immediately goes to Mr. Walsh and alerts him to stop turning.

2. Positive politeness strategy

2.1. Assume agreements

The dialogue between Mia and Lily happens on their way home from school.

Mia has bought a new car that is still being repaired in Doctor Motors. Coincidentally, Lily's brother is working in the garage as a mechanic. Mia can not wait to see her car so she goes in a rush.

Mia : **Lily, I gotta run. I gotta see your brother about my baby.**

Lily: Ok. But let's take the limo tomorrow. These hills are killing me.

Mia : You got it.

Analysis :

In the dialogue above, Mia and Lily are in their way home from school. In their way home, they are talking about their family. Lily grumbles about her family who wants her to change her attitude. Eventually, she talks about Mia's father who has left Mia since earlier ages and accuses him as an irresponsible father. Mia tries to assist her father and insists that although he is irresponsible, he is still her good father. While they are hiking a hill, Mia employs positive politeness strategy to seek agreement. She employs this strategy in declarative with low tone by saying **"I gotta run. I gotta see your brother about my baby"**. The positive politeness is usually used between close friends or people who have intimate relation. In this case, Mia employs "assume agreement" strategy in order to make an agreement with the hearer, Lily. Mia requests a permission to Lily to go for seeing her car, her "baby". As her close friend, Lily knows that the meaning of "baby" is her new car. Lily not only answers the request but she also initiates another request to Mia. She says **"Ok. But let's take the limo tomorrow. These hills are killing me"**. She allows Mia to go but Mia has to bring limo on the day after. The reason why Mia should take limo is because Lily hates to climb the hills **"These hills are killing me"**

2.2. Attend to the hearer

The dialogue happens in Lion senior high school. The participants are a music teacher. The students there are a few students who use the music class for band practice before the music teacher comes in. The music teacher who has been given the authority to use the class feels angry and commands all of those students to leave the class.

Teacher : Ok Alright. I win. Band practice is over. I have a music class here, out!

Let's have the Third group try "Catch a feeling".

Mia: **Charles, you want to be in the front?**

Charles : Sure thanks

Mia: No problem

Teacher: Michael (pointing the piano's player)

Analysis:

From the dialogue, the music teacher employs several commands. Firstly, she commands band-students to get out from the class right away "**I have a music class here, out!**"

The expression shows that she does not like the band-student. The way she commands the band-students with high intonation convinces this meaning. Since the music teacher has the authority and superior status than students have, she does not need to be afraid of making offense. After making a command, the music teacher initiates another command to music class students to sing a song "catch a feeling". Finally, she employs indirect command to one to do something. She says "**Michael**" while pointing the piano's player to instruct him to start playing piano. During the music class, Mia is likely to know that Charles likes to be in the front row when he is in the music class. Therefore, Mia gives her position by saying "

Charles, you want to be in the front?" She employs the strategy in interrogative form to ask for Charles's opinion. It also means that Mia intends to give her position. As a response of Mia's intention, Charles happily moves to front row.

3. Negative politeness strategy

3.1. Be indirect

The conversation takes place in Genovian consulate. The participants are Mia, Queen Clarisse and Charlotte. Mia who has already agreed to visit her grandmother finally meets her. Both of them, Mia and her grandmother are surprised to meet each because they have not seen each other for a long time.

Mia : Hi, you've got a great place.

Queen: Thank you. Well let me look at you. You look so....young.

Mia: And you look so....clean.

Queen: Charlotte, would you check on tea in the garden?

Charlotte : (bow)

Queen: Please sit.

Mia: (Sitting)

Mia: So, my mom said you wanted to talk to me about something shoot.

Queen : Before I "shoot" I want to give you. Here.

Mia : Um, thank you. Wow.

Queen : It's the Genovian crest.

Mia : (Mia drops the Genovian crest)

Queen: **It was mine when I was young and that was my great grandmother's**

Mia: I'll keep this safe. I will take good care of it.

Analysis :

The conversation shows that the relation between the Queen and Mia is not intimate. Mia hates her grandmother so much because her grandmother has abandoned her for many years. The Queen who realizes it wants to apologize for what she has

done. She praises Mia's appearance that is so young. As a response, Mia says that queen is so clean. This makes an awkward situation between them. The queen, then, asks Charlotte to prepare tea in garden. After Charlotte has left the room, the Queen asks Mia to sit down so that both of them can have a good conversation. Due to inpatient, Mia asks her grandmother the reason for asking her to come. She asks the Queen to **"Shoot"**. The use of **"shoot"** indicates Mia's disrespect to her grandmother. However, the queen does not answer it at once. Moreover, she gives Mia a present, A Genovian crest. Mia feels pleased to take it but she can not uphold and drop the Genovian crest. Seeing that, the queen indirectly asks Mia to take care of it by saying **"It was mine when I was young....and was my grandmother's"**. The queen employs negative strategy that is "be indirect" to make Mia realizes how precious the Genovian crest is. She employs negative politeness strategy by saying declarative with low tone. As a response, Mia promises to take care of it by saying **"I'll keep this safe. I will take good of it"**. Nevertheless, Mia crashes it badly in her bag. Mia's behavior indicates her hatred toward her grandmother.

3.2. Forgiveness

The dialogues happens in Genovian consulate. The participants are Queen, Charlotte, Mia, paolo and his assistants. The Queen has asked paolo, a professional designer, to change Mia so that Mia can looks like a real princess.

Queen: Oh, I would like it if your ladies would also sign our confidentially agreement.

Paolo: Majesty, they know what a secret, eh?

Charlotte : Excuse me majesty, the Genovian press secretary's waiting for your call.

Queen: Oh yes, of course. Well, I'm afraid I'm going to have to leave and come back and Be surprised. Watch him like a hawk. (To Charlotte)

Analysis:

The Queen has asked paolo, a professional designer to makeup Mia. After paolo has come, the Queen asks paolo to sign on confidential agreement that oblige him to hide Mia's true identity as the Genovian Princess. Paolo replies it by saying **"Majesty, they know what a secret, eh?"** Here, Paolo tries to assure the Queen that everything will be alright on his hands. He guarantees that Mia's secret is saved with him. After that, Charlotte informs that the Genovian press secretary is waiting for the Queen. Because of it, the Queen has to leave her guests. Before she is leaving, The Queen employs Negative politeness strategy that is "forgiveness" to Paolo by saying "Well, I'm afraid I'm going to have to leave and come back and be surprised". Here, The Queen asks for forgiveness for leaving them behind. This kind of strategy is used to respect Paolo. The Queen employs it using declarative with low tone.

Majesty, they know what a secret, eh?"

Here, Paolo tries to assure the Queen that everything will be alright on his hands. He guarantees that Mia's secret is saved with him. After that, Charlotte informs that the Genovian press secretary is waiting for the Queen. Because of it, the Queen has to leave her guests. Before she is leaving, The Queen employs Negative politeness strategy that is "forgiveness" to Paolo by saying "Well, I'm afraid I'm going to have to leave and come back and be surprised". Here, The Queen asks for forgiveness for leaving them behind. This kind of strategy is used to respect Paolo. The Queen employs it using declarative with low tone.

4. Off record strategy

4.1. Give hints

The conversation takes places in Falcon Sport Center Where Mia is working

parttime. Falcon sport center is the place for wall climbing. The participants are Mia, Helen, and the manager. Mia has failed in her discussion in school and she has also vomited. It makes her being mocked by other students. Helen, who has been informed about what has

happened in school, asks Mia what has happened and she also wants to know Mia's condition. However, Mia does not want to discuss about it. Helen, then, chooses to do wall climbing with Mia.

Helen: I think I'm gonna climb a little bit.

Manager : Rocks around the clock.

Mia: Why should I go see this snobby lady who ignores us?

Helen: Mia, she's your father's mother. Just go see her tomorrow, please.

Mia : Tension!

Helen: She said your father hoped that two would meet someday.

Mia : (Sighs) alright, I'll go.

Analysis:

Because Mia does not want to discuss what has happened in her school, Helen chooses to do wall climbing with Mia. The manager shows where they should climb by saying "**Rocks around the clock**". The manager uses off record strategy that is "give hints". He employs it using declarative with fair tone. The fair tone shows his ignorance. He gives hint to both Mia and Helen where they should climb. This strategy is only can work if the people share the same contextual information. The manager employs the strategy because they already hold the same convention. The strategy used also indicates the intimate relation among them. Helen and Mia who already know the meaning are going right away to do wall climbing. While they are climbing, they are talking about Mia's grandmother who is visiting San Francisco. Helen wants Mia to meet her and have a time together. Mia who feels that her grandmother has ignored her for many years insists not to go seeing her. Helen understands it but Mia still has to go to meet her grandmother.

4.1. Be sarcastic or joking

The dialogue happens in Employment domain. The participants are the Queen, Mia and Joe. At this time, Mia has to learn how to dance as it is needed for the Genovian independent day ball. The Queen and Joe are assisting Mia's lesson.

Mia : I did it? I spun without hurting anyone

Queen: That's very good news.

Joe : Spin...spin..spin. Yes done.

Queen: Better, it's coming along. Now you may go home.

Mia: Thank you, see you tomorrow.

Queen : Thank you Joseph

Joe: (playing music) **you've been wearing black too long.**

Analysis:

Mia never dances and now she has to learn how to dance properly. She goes through many difficulties to learn dancing. At first, she hurts joe when she spins. Eventually, Mia can spin without hurting anybody. Mia has improved her dance and then she is allowed to go home. After Mia left, Joe employs negative politeness strategy that is "be sarcastic or joking". Joe asks the Queen to dance by saying "you've been wearing black too long" while playing the music. He employs the strategy using declarative with low tone. "Black" can be associate with gloomy, solitude loneliness. Here, Joe uses it to satirize the Queen who has been alone for along time. Therefore, this time Joe wants to be her dancing partner.

5.Say nothing strategy

The conversation happens in the schools's rooftop after school time. The participants are Mia and Lily. Mia and Lily are best friends but Mia has made mistake by breaking her promises. Because of that, Lily does not want to talk to Mia. Mia feels

guilty of it and decides to talk to Lily to straighten the problem among them.

Mia : Can I talk to you for a minute, please?

Lily : (walks away and keeps silence)

Mia : Lily, can I just talk to you for a minute? Is that cool?

Lily : Sure lets talk! About what?

Analysis:

Breaking her promises, Mia wants to apologize to Lily. She decides to talk to Lily and straighten the problem. Eventually, they meet in the School's rooftop when school time is over. Lily who still feels angry with Mia avoids meeting Mia. However, Mia still initiates a request to talk to Lily. As a response, instead of answering the request, Lily chooses to keep silence. This strategy is called “do not perform FTA” strategy or “say nothing” strategy. This “say nothing” strategy included as “OOC-genuine” since Lily lets the matter drop and closes it. Lily chooses this kind of strategy because of the problem between them. Lily was very mad, angry and sad for what Mia has done. Therefore, she considers the strategy as the best way to payback Mia. Sometimes, it is ruder when it is not said. This strategy indirectly refuses Mia's request. The strategy does not work well, although Mia feels guiltier but she still insists to go after Lily and initiates another request. This time, Mia uses high intonation in her request. She also uses “Is that cool” as a mockery for Lily's silence. By using this strategy, Mia wants Lily to stop running away from her and let's straighten up the problem. As the outcome, Lily decides to talk.

The dialogue occurs in the beginning of the movie. It happens in the family domain. The participants are Mia and her mother, Helen. At that day, Mia will have a discussion in one of her

course and she becomes one of the speakers. Knowing it, Helen tries to give her daughter advice so that Mia is prepared for the discussion. However, it seems that Mia has already given up and resigns for the discussion. Her attitude convinces that she actually does not want to go to school.

Helen : Are you feeling confident?

Mia : Not really

Helen :Ok. **Now just remember when you make your speech don't look at**

the people,

pick a spot on the back wall, don't take your eyes off it and speaks loudly.

Mia : Thanks, mom.

Helen : (Giving Mia's Lunch)

Mia : Bye, mom.

Helen : Good luck

Analysis:

In the datum above, Helen is depicted as a loving mother who worries about her daughter. As a mother, Helen worries about Mia who will have a discussion in her school so she tries to make Mia more confident for it. From the beginning of the movie, one of Mia's characteristic has been shown that is lack of confidence. It is caused by Mia's appearance that looks like a nerd with big glasses and curly hair. The dialogue above also shows Helen's characteristic, a loving mother.

Reference

It is suggested to other researchers who are interested in Socio-pragmatics study to conduct a research on politeness strategy. This field can still be studied from different point of view. This research on politeness strategies is based on Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness strategies by using Face Threatening Act (FTA). Other researchers may conduct a research based on other

theories of politeness strategies, ex: Leech's Politeness Principle, Fraser's theory of Conversational contract, Theory of Spencer-Oatey, etc. This research can also be dug up more by adding the analysis of different address from in the politeness strategy. Nevertheless, there are many areas of the Politeness strategies which have not been studied yet.